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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1277

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14 July 1982

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INTERNATIONAL

LEGAL POSITION OF SOVIET CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD OUTLINED

Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 18, May 82 p 7

[Article by R. Ivanov: "The Motherland, Patriotism and Citizenship"]

[Excerpt] As is known, compatriots living abroad, because of various living circumstances as well as social and legal considerations, are often forced to assume the citizenship of the host nation under naturalization. Soviet law, in contrast to the legislation of certain nations, does not recognize the mechanical loss of citizenship.

Our legislation proceeds from the view that such a social good as citizenship cannot be mechanically lost. This considerate, humane position on the question of the loss of citizenship is expressed in the law by the words: "The residing of a USSR citizen abroad in and of itself does not involve the loss of Soviet citizenship." For the loss of Soviet citizenship, two aspects are essential: the direct decision of the involved person to lose it and the decision on this by the highest body of the nation, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Without the designated official recognition, Soviet citizenship is kept and persons naturalized in their nation of domicile acquire dual citizenship.

According to the generally recognized provisions of international law, any sovereign state by its laws determines who is its citizen. For this reason, a person possessing dual nationality can be viewed by each state where this person formally possesses citizenship as a citizen of it. It is not excluded that such circumstances in life can cause situations whereby the person has the right to count on the support and protection of one state and, with a change in the circumstances, on the support of the other. In addition, a person who possesses dual nationality should also bear responsibilities to both states, although the interests of these states can be contradictory. In other words, with dual nationality the possibility is not excluded of abusing the duality of the person's status.

This duality can be employed also by third parties for their improper goals. There are many examples of this. Recently, the world press circulated information on the intention of the so-called "world congress in the defense of suppressed Jews" to create "private security services for protecting the members of the Jewish community." In order to provide these Zionist storm troopers freedom of action in the European nations and in the United States, the desire was voiced to organize these "services" from among professionals meaning former servicemen of the Israeli army and the police who had citizenship in several states. This in any case was the hope

of one of the instigators of this idea, the well known Israeli financial bigwig, Flatto Sharon, who has passports of several countries. He was born in Poland (his real name is Sziewicz) and he has lived in France, England and Israel.

Or take the head of the well known international weapons selling firm "Interarms", Samuel Campings, who has at least the passports of Monaco, the United States and England. He uses his multiple nationality for intensive operations in supplying weapons to CIA-organized terroristic actions in various nations.

The world also knows the instances of the self-seeking use of the opportunities of dual nationality by the chauvanistic leadership of China. In particular, in the struggle against Vietnam, extensive use was made of the huaqiao, the ethnic Chinese who are citizens of both Vietnam and China. Dual nationality is also employed for the purposes of strengthening the alliance of the Zionists and the South African racists, for creating permanent bases in the FRG for such fascist organizations as the Turkish "Gray Wolves." Among the mercenaries participating in the recent attempt of a state coup on the Seychelles Islands were also persons with dual nationality.

These examples help to explain how in practice the reactionary forces can employ the possibilities of dual nationality and for this reason the legislation of a majority of states, to put it mildly, shows a restrained attitude toward dual nationality.

These aspects have also been considered in Soviet law which states: "A person who is a Soviet citizen is not recognized as having citizenship in a foreign state." The provision of the nonrecognition of dual nationality means that in its relations with Soviet citizens who have acquired foreign nationality, the Soviet state and its bodies view them as Soviet citizens. Soviet legislation does not apply any sanctions for a Soviet citizen in the event he acquires citizenship in a foreign state.

Our state and its diplomatic and consular agencies take an understanding attitude toward compatriots who for family or other private reasons have been naturalized in the countries of domicile and keep their Soviet citizenship. The Soviet bodies provide them with protection and when necessary defend their interests and rights in full accord with the precepts of the Constitution: "Soviet citizens abroad benefit from the protection and patronage of the Soviet state." This is done, of course, considering the legislative requirements of the country of residence.

The Soviet Union endeavors under principles of reciprocity to prevent the occurrence of cases of dual nationality. For these purposes the USSR has signed with Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and with other states treaties on settling the question of the citizenship of persons with dual nationality as well as for preventing the occurrence of cases of dual nationality.

Interesting in this regard is the Soviet-Canadian Agreement on Dual Nationality Questions signed in 1967. It provides, in particular, that requests for the renouncing of Canadian or Soviet nationality will be viewed in accord with the laws of that state citizenship in which the person wishes to renounce, considering the place of his permanent residence. If a person with two passports arrives in Canada with a Soviet passport with a Canadian visa or in the USSR with a Canadian passport which has a Soviet visa, he will not be prevented from leaving, respectively, Canadian or

Soviet territory merely on the grounds that the question of his nationality is interpreted differently by the two governments and that he is viewed as the citizen of the state which he is visiting. The agreement also resolves other questions relating to consular relations on the principles of reciprocity and good will.

10272

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INTERNATIONAL

PARTICIPANT REACTION TO MOSCOW RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 82 p 6

[Information Item: "To Serve the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] The World Conference of Religious Leaders has completed its work in Moscow. During a period of five days, its participants, including prominent figures and leaders from the world's dominant religions, discussed the important problems of the preservation of peace in the world. The summary documents of this representative forum contain a call to all people of good will to intensify the struggle for the prevention of the threat of a nuclear war and for the triumph of peace.

The special IZVESTIYA correspondents V. Kondrashov and V. Mikheyev asked a number of participants in the conference to give their impressions of the Moscow Forum.

Kamel' Sherif, minister of charitable properties and Islamic religious affairs (Jordan):

The calling of this international conference is an important achievement. Contacts between the representatives of the different religions help us to awaken the consciousness of believers, and make it possible to turn their attention to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the arms race, and large and small armed conflicts in the world.

Moslems, particularly those in the Near East, share the concern of other people about the dangers which exist. This concern is understandable to us because of our own experience. We are in favor of eliminating the destructive force of weapons.

It is necessary to pay especial attention to such regional conflicts as, for example, the increasingly complex situation in the Near East. There we are the witnesses of how a state--Israel--which has the backing of the United States possesses nuclear weapons. This is a threat for everybody, since it can lead to new conflicts. The Zionist rulers are prepared to use nuclear weapons as a weapon of terror in order to prevent the Palestinians from realizing their legitimate right to the formation of an independent state and in order to hold onto occupied Arab lands.

This is not the first year that the Middle East has been an explosive region in which there is a threat to human life from an aggressive state which possesses nuclear weapons. The world's religious leaders cannot tolerate such a situation.

Tenzin Geche Tetong, representative of His Holiness the Dalai-Lama:

First of all, I would like to report that His Holiness the Dalai-Lama has expressed his regrets that he was unable to take part in the World Conference of Religious Leaders. I would like to describe the position of the spiritual leader of all Buddhists regarding the problems which were at the center of the attention of the conference participants.

We, Buddhists, support the peace movement which has developed everywhere. We know that, in the event that a nuclear conflict occurs, it will be impossible to limit it to a specific regional framework. Millions of people will perish. This explains our presence at the conference, where we have decided to express our worry about the existence of a nuclear threat. For us, every human life is important.

Bassabi Abubakar Kondi Bunto, president of the Union of Moslems of Togo:

The conference of religious leaders, which has come together to discuss the issues of the salvation of human life, is of exceptional importance. Now, as never before, there is an important issue--the creation of a general front of the representatives of the different religions for a struggle against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

We are in favor of cooperation between the different religious schools. We have a common goal--to protect human life from danger. We also have a common goal with those Soviet organizations which are actively coming out in favor of the preservation of peace. We are the supporters of a dialogue which makes it possible not only to exchange opinions, but also to arrive at concrete conclusions and to establish a climate of trust. There are no problems which cannot be solved through joint efforts. We have become convinced of this during the just-completed conference.

Sozdi Khirayama, pastor of the Church of the Tokyoyamate (United Christian Church of Japan), vice-chairman of the Asian Conference of Christians for Peace:

The Soviet Union and Japan are neighbor countries. However, the right-wing forces in Japan are preaching the false idea that we must be afraid of a "military threat" from the Soviet Union, and, therefore, they say that there is good sense in providing Japanese territory for American military bases. We--Japanese peace advocates--regard this propaganda as being harmful and, for this reason, we tell our people the truth.

We are well informed about the fact that the Soviet Union invariably comes out with peace initiatives, and we value this highly. At the same time, the United States is not proposing any reasonable variants for achieving nuclear

disarmament. We are happy that at the just completed conference calls were sounded again and again to put an end to the arms race and to once and for all rid ourselves of barbaric nuclear weapons. The success of our forum is obvious!

2959

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON TRAINING OF IDEOLOGICAL CADRES

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 8, Apr 82 pp 52-56

[Article by G. Yerkhov, secretary of the Donetsk Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Schools for the Ideological Aktiv"]

[Text] No matter what facet of our multi-faceted educational work we take, success depends above all upon our ideological cadres.

In the primary party organization, an enormous role falls to the elective ideological aktiv--the party organization deputy secretaries for ideological educational work, the wall newspaper editors, and other categories of the low-level ideological aktiv--the chiefs of the voluntary political education studios, propagandists, political information officers, agitators, and mentors.

This aktiv, if an oblast as a whole is taken, is very large. In almost 60 party gorkoms and raykoms, there are more than a single thousand primary party organizations in which there are party committee and party bureau deputy secretaries for education. There are approximately the same number of wall newspaper editors. And we have more than 200,000 propagandists, lecturers, reporters, and political information officers and agitators who appear in labor collectives and at places of residence. Most of them are communists.

This is an enormous force. But ideological cadres realize their role in full measure when every ideological worker and activist is well trained, when he performs his party commissions conscientiously and with great responsibility, and when every party committee and every primary party organization shows the proper concern for the immediate organizers of ideological educational work and helps them to grow, become enriched with knowledge and experience, and act in a creative way.

In recent years, considerable efforts have been made in both directions and have had a positive influence. A well-known change occurred here under the influence of the decree of the CC CPSU "On the Work to Select and Educate Ideological Cadres in the Party Organization of Belorussia."

What changed? In accomplishing the tasks of ideological political, international, patriotic, labor, and moral education, the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and the party committees and bureaus of the primary and shop party organizations

began to acquire a more thorough knowledge of those upon whom they base themselves, and to know the strong and weak sides of the various detachments and groups of the ideological aktiv, and their requirements and needs. The qualitative composition improved, and our cadres became more stable, especially among the party organization deputy secretaries for ideological educational work. This made it possible to take measures to strengthen their theoretical and methodological training. Seminars became widespread, and in some places this also happened with schools for the study of the principles of the organization and direction of ideological educational work.

Time, however, showed that the studies of the ideological cadres, especially at the level of the primary party organization, were in need of greater systematicity, depth, and an improved application of knowledge.

And here it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Party Studies in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." As is known, it is stated in it that schools for the ideological aktiv may be created at the party gorkoms and raykoms. In this way, the latter became a component part and inseparable element of party education into which the necessary stability and consistency has been introduced. Who studies in these schools, how are studies organized, and what is studied here and how?

We see the chief function of the school for the ideological aktiv as providing help to the deputy secretaries of the party organizations and to other party, ideological activists in mastering an overall approach to the organization of all educational work, and the advanced experience of political work among the masses. We proceed from this in determining the content of the curriculum, the forms and methods of conducting classes, and the demands made upon the school directors, the propagandists, and the students themselves.

In accordance with the above-mentioned CC CPSU decree, 82 ideological aktiv schools have been created in our oblast. They exist at every gorkom and raykom and at a number of large party committees of primary party organizations. All of the schools operate on the basis of a model curriculum which includes the following sections: ideological work, the principles of party construction, and aspects of economizing and thrift. Experience shows that knowledge in these sections is essential for the vast majority of our ideological aktiv. Without this knowledge, it is not possible to be competent in carrying out an overall approach to education.

The ideological aktiv schools are also characterized by the following features. In almost all of them, there are divisions in which individual categories of the aktiv study. Party organization deputy secretaries for ideological educational work study in every school. In addition to them, in a large number of schools studies are pursued by the political education studio chiefs, the leaders of agitation collectives, and political information workers from small collectives.

Gorkom and raykom secretaries who are engaged in ideological work are approved as the school directors. They regularly receive methodological directives and advice on the work of the ideological aktiv school in the party obkom where they attend a special seminar for this purpose. The school divisions are assigned to responsible workers from the gorkom and raykom propaganda and agitation sections and their activists. The obkom House of Political Education conducts seminars with them, and provides them with the necessary methodological aid.

Here is what the school at the Artemovo gorkom looks like. There are several groups, or divisions, in it. These are the primary party organization deputy secretaries for ideology, with the group (division) led by the gorkom's propaganda and agitation section chief; and the division of the chiefs of the political education studios led by the director of the gorkom's party studio. Other subdivisions have been created and are functioning: of the leaders of agitation collectives; the chairmen of the councils of youth mentors and dormitory educators; workers in cultural and educational institutions; and the chairmen of the primary organizations of the "Znaniye" Society. These groups also have their leaders.

The structure of the school at the Kramatorsk gorkom is as follows. In addition to party organization deputy secretaries and agitation collective leaders, the gorkom has found it advisable to also teach political information workers in it. Each of these groups is also led by a responsible worker.

Our House of Political Education has worked out model syllabi for all of the divisions in the schools. I shall not speak about all of the divisions, but shall briefly consider the syllabi of two of them.

Let us take the party organization deputy secretaries. In the model two-year curriculum for them, attention is concentrated on the important problems of improving ideological work in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. There are approximately eight topics for each school year. Here are the topics of the first school year: the party's strength is in its unity with the people; the people's strength is in its unity with the party, in the party's leadership; the ideological work of the CPSU is an important front of the struggle for communism; the formation of a scientific Marxist-Leninist worldview is the most important thing in ideological work; the cultivation of a communist attitude toward labor, and the formation of a worker of a new type is the most important task of party organizations; moral education, and the development of an active life position; the tasks of educating the workers in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism; and the problems of atheistic education. A summary practical scientific conference on the problem of "The 26th CPSU Congress and a Further Improvement of Ideological Work" is envisaged as the concluding stage of the school year.

For almost all of the topics there are discussion questions, literature for independent work, practical assignments, a study of a particular issue, the preparation of concrete proposals on the basis of an analysis of the state of educational work in the labor collective, the writing of a report, and so forth.

Practical lessons have the task of actively helping with the assimilation of theoretical knowledge. For example, in examining a question about planning which is important for practice we regard it as justified to take the kind of approach in which, in discussing the various aspects of the planning of ideological work, the students also conduct a specific discussion on how best to organize the preparation for and holding of large political campaigns such as the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the elections to local agencies of power, campaigns which to a large extent are determining the special characteristics of this year's ideological educational work.

The syllabus for the division in which agitation collective leaders study is also distinguished by topicality. It is directed toward a study of the urgent issues of economizing and thrift, and also the methodology and practice of oral political agitation. The very topics of the lessons indicate this: the party's course aimed at an intensification of production and a strengthening of the regimen of economy; an improvement of output quality--a reserve for economizing; the tasks of agitation collectives in mobilizing the workers for the successful conclusion of the plans of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and for a worthy reception of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR; the agitation collective and patriotic and international education, and others.

The students are regularly informed in the schools on the important issues of CPSU policies, the tasks being accomplished by the city and rayon party organizations, and on issues which are paramount for propaganda and agitation. With the help of up-to-date information and a lively exchange of opinion, concrete proposals on improving educational work are born.

Of course, a very great deal here depends upon who conducts the classes in the school. Qualified propagandists from among our party workers and teachers of social sciences are selected to conduct them. A considerable rôle is also played by the students themselves who deliver previously prepared reports at every practical lesson.

As a rule, the students of the schools meet with the propagandists once a month--on Saturdays. Classes go on in the classroom for six hours.

During the school year there are eight thorough meetings in every school. This is a considerable number. And we strive to do everything so that maximum use is made of study time for the benefit of the work.

The classes which have taken place convincingly confirm the full usefulness of the creation of the ideological aktiv schools. The students themselves say that the school helps them to understand the fundamental problems of the party's domestic and foreign policy better and more deeply, to connect propaganda and agitation more closely with life and with the accomplishment of essential economic and political tasks, and to develop an aggressive character for their propaganda and agitation. Here, in the classes, there is a detailed

exchange of opinions on how shortcomings and omissions in educational work should be eliminated, and on how to increase the effectiveness of measures. What concretely is done in this respect?

Especial importance in this connection is taken on by the creation for the students of favorable conditions for their mastery of the methodology of analyzing the process of communist education, and for a systematic study of ideological work experience in labor collectives and an extensive introduction of new and effective forms and methods of ideological educational work into practice. Support party organizations have been defined in which positive experience is being built up in one or another direction of ideological work. This experience serves as a subject of thorough study in the practical classes.

One of the topics of the practical classes is: "The cultivation of a communist attitude toward labor and the formation of a worker of a new type is the most important task of party organizations." Here is how it was planned in the ideological aktiv school at the Artemovo gorkom in the division for party organization deputy secretaries. The "Artemsol" Production Association was selected as the place for holding the class. The class program provided for a discussion of the practice of directing labor education which had developed in the association, for becoming acquainted with the material base of the ideological work conducted here, and for an exchange of experience by the deputy secretaries of a number of party organizations. Formal reports were defended here, and a number of students reported on the performance of their practical assignments. Of course, this kind of situation gave rise not merely to a lively exchange of opinion, but also to an active and concerned attitude toward real experience, toward its best aspects. And this cannot but leave an appreciable trace.

The oblast party organization has worked out measures to strengthen the methodological equipment of our ideological cadres. Great hopes in this respect are being placed upon the ideological aktiv schools. Methodology is studied there in close connection with practice. This will undoubtedly be fostered by the studies of the effectiveness of various forms and methods of propaganda and agitation which are carried out with the participation of the students.

The activities of the ideological aktiv schools are coordinated and directed by the party obkom with the active participation of its apparatus and ideological commission. But this by no means fetters the initiative of the city and the rayon committees and of the party organizations. The latter take account of local specifics and, in accordance with them, make changes and additions in the syllabus and in the organization of the school's practical work.

In the city of Zhdanov, for example, nine ideological aktiv schools have been created--4 at the raykoms and 5 at enterprise party committees. In view of the necessity for increasing the role of the mass forms of propaganda, divisions for the chairmen of the primary organizations of the "Znaniye" Society have been created in the schools at the raykoms. And in the ideological aktiv school

at the Primorskiy raykom, it was decided, in consideration of the large amount of work at the merchant seaport, to devote especial attention to the organization and content of ideological educational and mass political work on ships which sail to foreign shores.

In certain agricultural rayons, where there are specific difficulties with cadres, the path was taken of forming groups for the training of an ideological worker reserve in the schools (deputy secretaries for ideological matters, agitation collective leaders, wall newspaper editors). Well, this initiative also has to be treated attentively, since it makes it possible to more fully evaluate the possibilities of an important new element of the system of party education.

The school for the ideological aktiv is precisely that form of studies which, in our view, can and should actively help our cadres in reorganizing many sectors and spheres of ideological and political educational work, and also help to make its content more topical and its forms more fully in accord with the contemporary needs of our people. And, above all, it can and should influence an increase in the responsibility and efficiency of the primary party organizations in solving the economic, social, and educational problems raised by the 26th CPSU Congress, and in searching for the best forms and methods of working with and educating people.

The range of problems which are to be solved by the ideological aktiv schools, their directors, the propagandists, and the students themselves is quite wide. The obkom and the gorkoms and the raykoms intend to make a detailed and thorough analysis of the schools' first steps and of their strong and weak sides, and to draw practical conclusions regarding an improvement of their work.

Some things, it seems to me, we have managed quite well. But not everything, unfortunately, is being done as one would like. Not everywhere is there success in providing a high theoretical and methodological level for the lecturers and practical classes, and in correctly and skillfully tying in general theoretical propositions and conclusions with the needs of practice itself and with the accomplishment of current matters. The classes sometimes turn into operational conferences. There are cases of formalism in the organization of studies, and insufficient attention is devoted to self-education as the basic method of raising the level of the training of our ideological cadres. We connect the elimination of the existing gaps with a further strengthening of the schools with qualified propagandists, and with an improvement of the organizational and methodological direction of the learning process.

At the same time, it would be useful to introduce greater clarity into the content of the syllabi and curriculums. The school directors, the propagandists, and the students are in need of improved methodological recommendations and of refinements both in the syllabi sections and the concrete practical classes. Learning aids are, of course, also needed. As for the experience connected with the organization of the work of the ideological aktiv schools, it should now be generalized and analyzed more deeply.

In its decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" the CC CPSU defined a concrete program of action for the party committees and primary party organizations. All of their activities are being directed toward a further upsurge in the political and labor activeness of the masses, and toward the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the tasks put forward by Comradé L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1981) Plenum of the Central Committee, and in his speeches at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and in the city of Tashkent. The chief attention is being concentrated on an intensification of the economy and on increasing the efficiency of social production. Paramount importance is also being acquired by a concern for a further improvement of the ideological political, patriotic, and international education of the workers and for raising their class consciousness.

The successful accomplishment of the combat tasks now facing the oblast party organization is being ensured by the entire arsenal of the means of party influence. The large detachment of our ideological workers and activists who are acquiring valuable knowledge and experience in the ideological aktiv schools must also make a weighty contribution to the general party cause.

The oblast's communists and workers see their patriotic and international duty in marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, this truly outstanding event in the life of the Soviet people, with new achievements in the realization of the party's plans, in the development of the country's economy, and in improving the well-being and raising the level of the political consciousness and culture of Soviet man.

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NATIONAL

DECREE ON ABASHA, TALSINSK RAYON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR in Russian No 11, 17 Mar 82 pp 152-153

[Article 178: Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Work Experience of the Abashskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of the Georgian SSR and the Talsinskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of the Latvian SSR in the Leadership of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the communications of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Abashskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of the Georgian SSR Comrade Ya. I. Kodua and the Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Talsinskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of the Latvian SSR Comrade V. Zh. Kleynberg, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that the soviets of these rayons, consistently implementing the party's agrarian policy and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are performing well-directed work to further improve the leadership of agricultural production.

In order to ensure the overall accomplishment of economic and social tasks, the elimination of departmental disunity, and an increased role for the rayon echelon in the management of agricultural production, in Abashskiy and Talsinskiy Rayons rayon agro-industrial associations have been created whose members are kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also the enterprises and organizations of the food industry, procurements, land improvement and water resources, rural construction, "Sel'khoztekhnika," "Sel'khozkhimiya," and others which are located on the territory of the rayons. The associations have centralized funds and organize their work on the basis of cost accounting, being subordinated both to their rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and its executive committee and to the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. Councils, boards, and auditing commissions are elected in the associations. The deputy chairmen of the executive committees of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies are the chairmen of the boards.

The formation of the associations through which the soviets direct agricultural production and the enterprises and organizations which service it is promoting a more efficient use of production resources and a decrease in the need for the additional enlistment of state funds, an improvement of planning and the strengthening of inter-farm relations, an increased interest on the part of the participants in the associations in final work results, and the creation of better living conditions in the village. This has made it possible for

the rayon soviets to concentrate their attention on the chief, long-term issues of production intensification, an improvement of output quality, a strengthening of performance discipline, and on other problems of the economic and social development of the rayons. The economic activities of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have begun to be analyzed more deeply, and the necessary decisions are adopted more rapidly. More attention is being given to the development of the private subsidiary farms of citizens, and to improving the forms of the organization of production and of the procurement of agricultural produce from the population. The permanent commissions and deputies have become more active, and their control over the work of managerial agencies has become more effective.

Thanks to the persistent organizational work of the Soviets of People's Deputies and of the agro-industrial associations in Abashskiy and Talsinskiy Rayons which are located in different soil and climatic conditions, marked successes have been achieved in economic development and in improving the well-being of rural workers. With regard to the experience which has been gained, agro-industrial associations are now being created in all of the rayons of the Georgian SSR and the Latvian SSR.

At the same time, the Soviets of People's Deputies of Abashskiy and Talsinskiy Rayons are not yet fully realizing their authority, and also the possibilities of the agro-industrial associations for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and the level of economic work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There are still unutilized reserves for increasing the yields of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock, and for reducing the cost of the basic types of output. There needs to be further improvement in the work of childrens' preschool institutions, trade and public catering enterprises, and other organizations which provide social and cultural and domestic services for the rural population.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To approve the measures being carried out in Abashskiy Rayon of the Georgian SSR and Talsinskiy Rayon of the Latvian SSR to improve the management of agricultural production and increase the role in this matter of the rayon echelon of agencies of state power.
2. The Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of the Georgian SSR and the Latvian SSR are to take measures to further raise the level of the work of the local Soviets of People's Deputies in directing agriculture and all of the branches of the agro-industrial complex, and in ensuring a stronger coordination between the evaluation of work and the payment for labor system in every enterprise and organization and final results--the production of cropping and animal husbandry output.
3. To send the materials on the experience of Abashskiy Rayon of the Georgian SSR and Talsinskiy Rayon of the Latvian SSR to the USSR Council of Ministers, the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets, and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics for use with regard to local conditions in developing proposals

on the further improvement of the system of the leadership of agriculture which was mapped out by the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. Brezhnev
Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M. Georgadze
Moscow, The Kremlin. 10 March 1982
No. 6687-X

2959

CSO: 1800/560

NATIONAL

✓ AZERBAIJANI DELEGATES TOUR HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by F. Dzhaferov, special correspondent for Azerinform: "The Hungarian Cooperative: What Is It?"]

[Text] What is the average, by Hungarian standards, agricultural cooperative like, and how is the production process organized in it? The members of a delegation from the Azerbaijan SSR have been receiving answers to this question as they have been travelling through Hungary to acquaint themselves with the country.

The "Zel'd Mese" ("Green Field") Cooperative has brought together three villages and occupies more than 6,000 hectares of land, basically pre-mountainous land. Dairy cattle raising has been developing dynamically in it. More than one-third of the cattle herd which numbers 4,500 head consists of milk cows. An industrial technology for maintaining the livestock has made this branch of the farm one of its most profitable ones. The yield per cow exceeds 5,000 liters. The output is processed at its own plant, which decreases its cost.

The cooperative's leaders and specialists showed the guests their farm. Untethered livestock maintenance is employed at the livestock sections. Not only during the spring and summer, but also during the cold period of the year the livestock is kept basically under the open sky, under canopies. The problem of feed has been solved successfully. An important place has been assigned to corn and peas from whose green mass last year, for example, more than 23,000 tons of silage was put up by the open surface method. The farm not only fully provides itself with the necessary high quality feeds, but sells more than one-half of them to other farms and even exports them abroad.

In this cooperative, as in many others, all of the economic and cultural and domestic facilities are built by its own construction teams. The delegation members became acquainted with one such team in a cooperative in the village of Bernetsebarati. It builds residential houses and industrial and farm structures, and participates in the installation and adjustment of complex production equipment. The expertise of the cooperative construction workers is witnessed by the fact that they are frequently invited to Budapest to build complex objects and to reconstruct and restore ancient buildings.

The representatives of our republic became interested on the farm in the industrial technology of growing and processing raspberries, blackberries, and black and red currants. Juices are made from them which are famous in many countries. Every year 650 tons of raspberry juice alone is produced. Moreover, almost 40 percent of it is grown by peasants on their own plots. Everywhere the raspberry bushes have been put on trellises. The planting material is grown in the cooperative's nursery. Advanced agrotechnics, hard work, and a good use of material interest has made it possible to get the country's highest berry crop yields from the plantations. The experience of this cooperative is being successfully used on more than 20 farms.

The guests were informed that the cooperative also has a large animal husbandry farm, raises rabbits, procures wood, and grows vegetables. In order to make better use of its labor resources, disabled persons and pensioners have been enlisted in work here, with a shortened work day and easy plots established for them.

A group of delegation members led by the Minister of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR D. M. Asanov visited the "Agrober" Institute for the Designing and Construction of Agricultural Facilities. The institute's associates develop plans for agricultural objects and food industry enterprises, and control their construction right up to their delivery for operations. They also develop economical technologies and help to introduce them into production.

The delegation visited the Gellert Hill in the capitol of Hungary where a monument has been raised to the Soviet soldier-liberators, visited the National Painting Gallery, travelled to the ancient city of Vishegrad. The journey in the country is continuing.

2959

CSO: 1800/560

NATIONAL

MANAGERS NEED SOCIOLOGICAL TRAINING, ADVICE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by A. Zaytsev, chief of the department for sociological research at the Kama Automobile Plant, candidate of philosophical sciences: "To Know in Order To Do. The Sociologist in the Labor Collective."]

[Text] Which production worker has never had to deal with a rush situation, with crash work at the end of the month (or quarter, or year)? Often they are resolved as follows. The manager comes to the shop: the pressure must be on; everyone will receive a additional payment of R25. If you have the one, you must have the other: if you pile on the pressure, you have to "give a little." At the next rush job no one hurries any more; they wait for "good old uncle" to appear once again with the bonus in his pocket.

I in no way intend to cast aspersions on all the managers of today's enterprises. Unfortunately, however, there are many among them who solve social problems in an oversimplified way.

For example, we discovered that reinforcement among people who are oriented only on an apartment and increased wages is rather less than in groups with other, if you like, "more spiritual" motives for labor. The scientific and technical revolution requires not only a higher level of equipment control but also another kind of control for people. The average educational level of the Kama Automobile Plant worker is almost the tenth year, and many have secondary specialized or higher education. It is no secret that the breakdown of a single automatic line can affect the "breathing" even of a giant like the Kama association. In these kinds of social organizations only the manager who possesses the art of the teacher and knows the laws of social development and takes them into account when organizing production is able to feel the fine pulse of the "soul" of his collective and skillfully develop its capabilities and direct its abilities in favor of a situation.

Unfortunately, this obvious requirement for production still encounters, putting it mildly, inadequate knowledge of the fundamentals of social management on the part of some managers. Among sociologists the expression "sociological virgin-land" is used for this. As a rule, the regular manager, having received a secondary or higher technical education, is by no means always able to create within a collective an atmosphere of good will or to realize the social potential of a collective and

its inherent social reserves for improving production efficiency. He is not taught this, even though a minimum of two-thirds of his work is with people. This question has undeservedly fallen from the field of attention in the higher school. It is high time to train not only specialists, but socially educated engineers and designers. Each manager is obliged to arm himself with basic knowledge on pedagogy, psychology and sociology. Here, self-education is no help: the list of literature is too scant, the print runs are too small and, finally, theoretical dispositions are frequently far removed from practice and are not elevated to the level of specific advice and recommendations.

Sociologists are also vitally interested in training managers. Lack of knowledge raises a strong barrier against innovation and the recommendations of the sociologists usually get firmly stuck in this psychological "dam."

In some managers lack of knowledge engenders myths about the omnipotence of sociologists, and in others, the same extremes of mistrust--"we have endured the scientific organization of labor and now we are enduring the sociologists." Only in places where there is mass training of managers in the fundamentals of social control (at the Volga Automobile Plant, the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni I.A. Likhachev, the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, the Perm' Telephone Plant and many others) is the sociological service recognized as a necessity.

Our experience shows that a training course need not be overloaded with purely theoretical discussions. The optimal course is one in which about 20 percent of teaching time is devoted to theoretical fundamentals, while the greater part deals with demonstrating methods for solving the social problems in which the manager is daily involved. Our students get an idea of today's social problems, the bases of the theory of the collective, and the specifics of control with various intracollective groups and processes. They are taught the fundamentals of organizing preceptorship, competition, preparation and holding of meetings and conferences, the theory and practice of effective generalization and so forth.

The learning process itself engenders much reflection. First, if there is to be training it must be for everyone, from the worker to the plant director. It is precisely in this way that a unified stereotype is created for the perception, analysis and resolution of social problems, with mutual understanding. How many times it has happened that we conduct a course of lectures for foremen and this is the opinions we hear: "Interesting. Finally something about how to work with people. And are the shop chiefs studying this material?" Shop chiefs refer to the chiefs of production facilities and the plant management, as so it goes.

We therefore consider it essential to proceed from top to bottom: first train the plant managers and shop chiefs, then the section foremen and foremen, then the team leaders and others. When we violate this sequence conflicts have arisen. For example, an untrained shop chief and a trained foreman look into a cadre situation. The shop manager makes the decision and hears in response that the sociologists have recommended something different in these circumstances. And then there is a clash, as they say, between the old and the new, and the new by no means always wins.

There is another practical requirement when organizing training: if production is behind schedule an "emergency" situation flourishes and here is not the place

for training. The "OK, let's go, let's go" methods and those suggested in our lectures come into irreconcilable conflict. We had the experience of training two groups of foremen in this kind of situation. The business finished up with more than half of those who had undergone training quitting the plant, so strong was the contrast in daily practice between those who had to work with staff. For training it is essential to have at least some kind of minimum production procedure.

It is almost impossible to organize training for managers without the support of the number one man. If the plant director attends the training then the problem of attendance does not arise, trainees work with greater interest and there is more debate and discussion.

Moreover, managers who are concerned to create a unified style of work in a collective do not worry about the time for training, which cannot be said of the managers whose style we describe as "emergency-dispatcher." It is an old truth for sociologists that at places where the nut and bolts come first rather than people, there is usually unpleasantness both with people and with nuts and bolts. And this also affects attendance. In the former case an almost 100-percent appearance, but in the latter, one-fourth is a good show.

Many arguments arise about the content of a course on the basics of social control. Analysis shows that a foreman spends up to 80 percent of his working time in direct contact with people. It would seem that the first thing to teach him is interpersonal contacts. But, no. In 108 training hours 10 to 12 hours are "fitted in" for discipline (?!)--this is the typical program that is prepared. In this kind of "share-out" 8 to a maximum of 12 hours are allotted for social problems. And it takes us four training hours to teach a foreman just to hold a meeting, while these "essential" questions take up more than a dozen.

At the Kama Automobile Plant more than 1,700 managers at various levels have undergone training. University preceptorship and the training of young specialists and team leaders take place with the participation of sociologists. The workers, too, show a constant interest in the study of problem of social control. Thus, for example, up to 200 and more people gathered for lectures for the workers in one of the foundry plant production facilities.

In our view it is high time to speak not only about economic but also social training, primarily for managers at all levels, and then for the broadest working masses.

Yet another permanent effect from training is that managers gain an interest in substantiating their social decisions with the aid of sociological studies, while setting for the sociologists tasks that require rather more qualifications. I do not exaggerate when I say that complete mutual understanding is achieved.

Only a cohesive group of like-thinking managers who understand and are understood by the collective can manage the modern enterprise, especially the large association. And in order to manage skillfully it is necessary to know people's attitudes and their request and requirements, and to have mastered the methods of communicating with them, and the basics of social psychology.

NATIONAL

READERS REACT TO INCREASED CRITICISM IN PAPERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 3

[A. Yakovenko article: "Rapprochement. On 'The Mail in the Medium' and Other Forms of Contact with Readers"]

[Text] A reader cautioned the newspaper: it is essential to respond more carefully to criticism. This idea was considered in one of the reviews of the mail. And the fine barometer of readers' opinion was immediately taken as a discussion signal, and the portfolio of the now regular notes of "The Mail in the Medium" has become considerably heavier.

Many of our readers saw in the remark about "measuring" positive and critical materials a subject for serious discussion. V. Golikov (Maykop), A. Ovchina (Priozersk city), comrade Kolunov (Omsk), A. Sidorova (Moscow), I. Perepelitsa (Leningrad) and others defend their viewpoint. A postcard and four pages from a school exercise book with a close-written text, alarm and irony, quotes from basic reference works, and direct personal insults against the "author of the caution" ... And there is but one conclusion, a conclusion important both for each one of those who wrote, and for the newspaper: the measure is determined by civic and party maturity in the individual and in the press organ.

Thoughts of a general nature were closely interwoven with specific facts. In one letter there is a reproach against our own correspondent working in a major field: he writes graphically but is niggardly with the criticism and avoids contentious issues. In our view, this opinion is disputable, but assessments of the newspaper in regard to the contribution, sense of principle and profundity of thought in individual journalists is proper, even if somewhat unexpected. Approving or polemic remarks on a given journalist is a normal state of affairs, but the attempt is made to assess the work of a colleague on the whole over the long period. At meetings of the editorial board creative comments on journalists are heard regularly, and as a rule the conversation is exacting. Evidently, the reader is becoming involved here more actively and his opinion must be considered. A little professional secret: many of us keep for years cuttings on readers' comments on our copy; the good ones to revive our faith at difficult times, the reproaches to remind us that mistakes cannot be forgiven no matter how we try to explain them.

But let us return to the new mail. Variety--this is one of its virtues. M. Voronchikhin (Udmurtskaya ASSR) was pleased with the editorial article "Formal

Written Answer," and this subject should be developed in the newspaper more consistently and insistently. A. Shpakov (Moscow Oblast) suggests a special rubric on the genealogies of famous people--soliders, writers, scientists. V. Petrovskiy (Michurinsk) complains about the length of some materials: "don't deal with the trivia," "write more tightly."

And what about this for the signature on a letter: "With shattered respect, P. Solyanik, Sumy city." It is bitter to read. It is all about an error in which the patronymic of a man well-known in our country was confused. Those guilty were severely punished just the other day, even though they have probably consoled themselves with the thought that this does not happen very often. No, the reader overlooks nothing. P. Solyanik started out with praise for the newspaper, even called it his favorite, but he signed off severely--maybe he was burnt out.

And what repercussions from this quiet threat: "Please try to find the strength to give up the new layout. Better go back to the old one. M. Mansurov, Permskaya Oblast." Incidentally, please do not get the impression that the editorial office has ignored negative comments on the newspaper's new format, even though they have been relatively few. Certain changes have been and are being introduced. We asked for advice from an extensive range of specialists and workers on secretariats of the central newspapers and listened to them and considered their remarks. On our orders the sociologists will soon be sending out special questionnaires to various parts of the RSFSR and we shall study and analyze them. We shall continue the search. For example, we do not like the external appearance of a number of feature columns of the "Contemporary" and "Family" type; they have to some extent lost their own particular flavor, their instant recognizability. It would be good to receive suggestions from artists and polygraphic layout specialists. We shall gratefully discuss any ideas.

Another interesting matter being hotly disputed is, it would seem, the specific subject of the layout of the newspaper's pages, as an index for the level of the communications between the reader and the newspaper. We can talk now about former doubts when on the second day of this year the editorial office proposed a new rubric "The Mail in the Medium." "On-the-spot" unsolicited broadsheets from readers is no new discovery. By ancient tradition SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, too, has published them at the end of each year and gathered in a far from abundant harvest: one or two hundred letters, and many of them containing wants of a general nature, which, of course, are also essential and important, but putting off their execution to some time in the future. If we reason logically it comes out like this: the reader is not generous with his advice once a year, so how can he be made to take an interest in regular and not very clearly presented "media"? As so often happens, the theory was disproved by practice. "The Mail in the Medium" has become one of the newspaper's most popular rubrics. During the first 5 months of this year more than 500 letters were addressed to it. We emphasize that these are letters devoted exclusively to how to improve the newspaper. It turns out that the reader is more interested in discussing this not once a year but constantly.

The increase in the numbers of letters--and this is most important--has shown a new quality in this exchange. Let us list the main facets. A freshness and often unexpectedness in the assessments of the newspaper's publications. Like other professionals, journalists have their own way of looking at their own business. And this is not so bad as long as standards are strict and are improved. Nevertheless,

they do have their own professional narrowness, their limitations. In his blissful professional ignorance the reader has a broader approach, is more extreme in his demands, and compares meaningfully what is written with what is. His corrections to our own assessments are most useful. I won't say that they are greeted with raptures. When the letters for the rubric "The Mail in the Medium" are read out at the editorial "on-the-spot meetings" and the most pointed--of course--selected, there are no bursts of applause. At first blush some remarks even provoke protests: the author of the letter is not taking our specifics into account. But this is followed by the quite sober thought: if our "specifics" have not been obvious our only shield is gone and our position weak.

Incidentally, it is not necessary to be limited to the reading of letters at the editorial "on-the-spot meetings." We would be quite happy to hear the voices of the readers in person. If someone wants something or has an idea, he is always welcome at the editorial offices.

The more specific the subject, the greater the effect of readers' opinions; that is, when specific materials or rubrics are analyzed. "The Mail in the Medium" is distinguished by the immediacy of the response ("Excuse me, the pen was messy but there was no other, and I did not want to delay the letter"), and, consequently, insures this very objectivity. Which, of course, does not detract from the topicality or scale of the opinion.

A few words about the tone of our exchanges. In general they are well-intentioned and calm. Unfortunately, however, we also encounter irritation and scathing and even insulting formulations. Let me give you one, by no means the most offensive, example. "My dear boys!", the writer addresses the editorial office. Of course, it is flattering to be thought of all as young, no exceptions. But some of these "boys" were in the war, have their own grandchildren... But the main thing is that the essence and motive for the reader writing to the editorial office is sometimes drowned in a sea of verbal passions. Is it really worth even talking about this? Well, why not? Mutual tolerance of criticism is part of the culture of our intercourse.

Up to now we have been talking about the mail that is addressed directly to the on-the-spot broadsheets. But the letters without any special mark carry the main information, including perceptions of things published in the newspapers. It is therefore apropos to report that during the first 5 months of this year more than 34,000 letters arrived at the editorial offices, almost 30 percent more than during the corresponding period last year. This figure is also of interest: from January through May more than 900 letters, or about 190 a month, were used on our pages. And many readers are asking us to publish more, not to be tightfisted with space. It is true: the figures are cited only to show that this reciprocal movement with the reader is being strengthened. This will happen in the future also.

Changes have been outlined for the procedure for journalists to meet with readers, and we are overcoming the continual use of campaigning in this very important matter. Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Rostov-on-Don, Volgograd, Voronezh, Lipetsk--these are the venues of recent meetings of editorial workers with the party aktiv, workers, kolkhoz farmers, scientists, local journalists. Dozens of those who spoke

evaluated in a principled way both some of the newspapers successes and the omissions and gaps in our subjects, the analysis of facts, raggedness in literary skills; and they drew attention to urgent problems that require the intervention of journalists.

Everything listed here is an attempt to be closer to the concerns, interests and requirements of those people for whom the newspaper is produced. Although by its very nature this process can never be complete we have it within our power to accelerate it and improve its results.

9642

CSO: 1800/714

NATIONAL

DAILY OPERATIONS AT 'PRAVDA' DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 4-8

[Article by Anatoliy Karpychev, responsible secretary for the PRAVDA editorial office: "The Next Edition"]

[Text] The clock in the meeting room for the editorial board on the 8th floor of the new PRAVDA building says exactly 11 o'clock.

"Let's get started, comrades...."

"Yesterday's edition went out on schedule."

"Presses and newspaper distribution in the country are normal."

"Let's move on to tomorrow's edition, please."

"Material for columns two, three and six stays in."

"There are some changes in the international columns. The commentary on the peace movement supporters is out, the 'gap' is being stitched now."

And so starts another daily meeting of the editorial board with the short statements familiar to every PRAVDA worker. On regular working days when the entire collective gathers, and on holidays when only a skeleton staff is working. First of all the secretariat informs the editorial board about work to put out the paper during the past 24 hours (whether work is on schedule, and if not, how many minutes it is off, and whose fault it is), and then the publishing representative reports on distribution of the newspaper to readers, and then after that, all attention is focused on the material that will make up the next edition.

Once a senior military officer sat in on the editorial board meeting as a guest. For us this was a regular thing but the guest was really impressed: "Even in the military, planning is not this energetic and businesslike," he remarked with a smile. "I shall definitely tell them about this; maybe we can learn something."

The meeting is chaired by the PRAVDA chief editor Viktor Grigor'yevich Afanas'yev. His deputies, the section editors and political observers sit along both sides of the long table. The deputies of the responsible secretary have found themselves

places by the window; two of them are in the duty group, two will handle the edition for the day after tomorrow. In the hall we see journalists whose names are well known to readers: senior Soviet international commentators Yuriy Zhukov, Vitaliy Korionov, Viktor Kozhemyako, Vasiliy Parfenov, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, Boris Averchenko, Taisiya Matveyeva, the editor of the schools and VUZ's section, Timur Gaydar, Pavel Demchenko and others. They have all arrived, pencil in hand, to familiarize themselves with the contents of the next edition.

"Any comments on the materials?" asks the chief editor.

The people sitting round the table are no newcomers to journalism, it would seem. Or to possible comments, sometimes stinging, but always just; or to the manner in which their comrades will respond to them. Nevertheless, people are quaking inwardly. The secretary is waiting to find out how his layout for the next edition is going to be received. The editors, quite understandably, are anxious about the material for the paper from their own sections; will they meet the requirements set by the editorial board?

I would like to talk a little more about these requirements.

In most cases the readers, and even we journalists ourselves, use only two criteria when assessing the worth of an article, comment or correspondent's report: either it is "interesting" or, on the other hand it is "not very interesting." If it is "interesting" we just know this for ourselves: the lines of print attract us, we will think about it, remember it. And this is the most important thing; this is what we call the effectiveness of the printed word. The readers are not worried about whether it is difficult or easy to write good articles, what effort it costs talented authors. But we should have a clear idea about what distinguishes an interesting article from one that is "not very interesting." The discussion of the edition in the editorial board provides a quite definite answer.

"On the whole we liked the article from the party section. It has a topical theme and is convincingly worked. But we think that some of its propositions should be formulated more accurately. For example...."

"In the material on construction workers the criticism is aimed at the union administrations. The author should probably also have talked about local potentials. They are by no means being fully utilized."

"We agree with the comment. The author will now be in the editorial office. We have already spoken to him about this," answers the section representative. "We request that the article is not dropped from the edition."

"And this report on column one would evidently be best postponed; let the comrades work on the language used."

Thus, the actuality of the subject, the depth of its handling, skill in execution... These are the criteria for assessing materials, and at the same time a checkpoint for passing them onto the columns of the newspaper. These were the criteria used by V.I. Lenin in his editorial activity. When evaluating an article he gave his attention without fail to three considerations: selection of the subject, its

development and its literary merit. Following the leninist rule the members of the PRAVDA staff are extremely exacting about their own creativity. Not stylish elegance, not the empty line, but the line permeated with a lively thought, a party approach to the matter--this is what distinguishes their writing. The editorial board regards each article in the newspaper as a serious conversation with people who expect not only a truthful and up-to-the-minute presentation of the facts but profound analysis and serious generalization. It was precisely about this that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"I think that we can go with this edition" the chief editor concludes. "Experience shows that there should be 'linchpin' material in every edition that deals with a major problem. Here we have the article on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The agricultural section is continuing its rubric 'The Field, the Factory: a Unified Complex.' In upcoming editions it would be good to talk about experience in organizing the rayon wing of control in the agroindustrial complex. We have written about Georgia, but we also have experience in Estonia, for example. We request that sections take into account the wishes expressed at the editorial board meeting."

The meeting is over. In the secretariat, all columns are immediately "worked up": what to cut and where, how to lay out the artwork, how to set the headlines making sure that they are not too much alike, and so on and so forth. It is still possible that official material will arrive during the day. And then the columns will have to be reset. But there is no need for that now; work is proceeding in accordance with the system that has been set up, strictly according to plan.

Twelve o'clock. The duty group led by deputy chief editor I. Vorozheykin is on the sixth floor. The first edition goes out at 1800 hours. This is required by the schedule: it is oriented on making PRAVDA available in even the most far-flung corners of the country by the next day. In the editorial rules for work on the edition confirmed by the editorial board, a precise time has been set for making corrections to material--up to 1400 hours--and for new information, and also for the time for completing work on each column. It is not by chance that the leader of the duty group is called "the lead edition." He really does "lead" the issue of the edition, insuring precise order in all its elements.

Let us take a look at what is happening in PRAVDA. Let us follow the duty group down to the publishing room. At its entrance, behind the wall, a toneless, intermittent rapping can be heard. It never stops for a moment. The teletype machines are located next to the publishing room. Some 30 machines are operating. The rolls of paper on them are unwinding one after another with the lines of print. Thousands of lines of information come in from TASS and also from foreign agencies. Each day some part of the information will go into several editions of the newspaper. But, as they say, the newspaper can only stretch so far. The information must be skillfully located, the most important selected. The duty group does this.

Another stream of information is coming in from the stenographic office. There is no PRAVDA worker who does not have good feelings for the workers here. They provide a reliable link for the editorial office primarily with their own correspondents. The paper has more than 100. Some 62 of them work in our country and 45 abroad. For the foreign correspondents, who recognize the stenographers

by their voices, the short conversation is like a breath of air from home. "What is the weather like in Moscow?" "It's raining." "Well it's hot here, you can't breathe." "Are you ready to send?" "Of course. There are three pages."

These three pages with an "urgent" flag are also passed to the publishing room, where their further fate is decided.

Along with the teletype machines is the so-called publishing group secretariat. It is our custom to call it the dispatcher service. All the material for the next edition passes through the hands of its staff--newspaper veterans S. Solov'yev, A. Chekryzhov, L. Grishchevich, O. Bukarova and others. They may pass along information at any moment: whether or not material has been handled on time in the setting section, what official statements are coming in on the TASS channels and whether they need special checking. They maintain contact with the lead edition, with the duty sections, with the deputies of the responsible secretary.

It is now 1330 hours. Rather less than five hours to the issue of the edition. Passions are rising at the desk of deputy responsible secretary V. Ryashin.

"Look, it has to be cut" he is explaining to the duty official in one of the sections. "There is no space on the column."

"But why is it we who must cut? It can't be done."

"It can."

Everyone is busy with his own affairs. Glancing up at the clock the duty people in the international section form their fifth page. The commentator's column is ready, "lead edition" has read it. The "linchpin" for the column has been determined. Names of cities, numbers, family names met in the foreign news just in have been checked in the reference-library section. They come from various parts of the world. There are many events in the world but only a few lines in the newspaper to inform readers....

Three hours to deadline. Almost all material has been passed to the print room. "Three columns 'full,' number one also" the deputy responsible secretary tots it up in his head. "'I can go and get something to eat....'"

A persistent buzzing on the intercom. Lead edition is calling.

"We need space for an urgent report on the first column."

"How many lines?"

"About 150 I think."

The space is made. The pneumatic tube sends a new mechanical for the first column to the print room. Another rearrangement....

Two hours to deadline. With every passing minute the work in the print room becomes tenser. The proofreaders pore over the pages of the newspaper. "Careful, girl"

says the shift senior L. Murav'yeva. She knows quite well that all those reading today's edition are experienced workers, but anything can happen, and it is most unpleasant if a proofreading error suddenly gets through.

Layout experts D. Antonov, V. Makarov and V. Panin conjure with the newspaper's layout... Headlines, subheads, lines, plates--everything must be in proportion, set in a unified mechanical of the layout, reflecting the appearance of the paper and its traditions. The paper must not be covered in headlines that "shout" but they, the headlines, and the idea and the appearance of the typeface should highlight the main material; in a word, both the content and the aesthetics of the newspaper column are regarded in close coordination. And again and again you are convinced that the separation of creative and technical functions is just arbitrary. Even if a person is dealing with metal.

One hour to deadline. The deputies of the responsible secretary have left the publishing room and gone down to the print room. On the spot, right where the newspaper is born, they resolve the operational questions falling within their competence. According to the schedule it is time for page three--it is ready. Where are the photographs? "The blocks are done" answers the duty official from the photographic section. Proofreader? The proofreader's pencil has been run from one corner to the other in a solid blue line--no comments from the proofreader.

"Page three is ready," The deputy responsible secretary reports directly to "lead edition."

"Good, run it."

After several minutes the letter "3" burns on the special electrical board in the shop. And this figure immediately glows in the office of the chief editor, his deputies, "lead edition," and the responsible secretary. Page three is ready. The other pages follow in quick succession. Exactly at 1800 hours all six signals will be burning on the boards, and on Sundays, when PRAVDA comes out (on Monday) with eight pages, there are eight. Half an hour later, "lead edition" writes "Send" in the right corner of page one.

"Send." This means that the newspaper is being sent via the facsimile machines to the Far East, Siberia, the Urals and other parts of the country; vehicles with the matrices rush to the Moscow airports and railroad stations. PRAVDA is transmitted by facsimile to 42 cities, and is printed in 47. But the "Send" signoff does not mean that work has ended in the editorial office. There is still the second edition. Its deadline is 2300 hours. New information arriving after six in the evening is to be published. Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk will receive the second edition. The next day the evening reports will be repeated by another duty shift for readers receiving the first edition.

After six o'clock the publishing hall on the sixth storey empties. It, like the people, looks tired. It is quiet. You can hear the minute hand on the large electric clock. After it has completed two full revolutions another group will take its place.

These people go home after midnight. Some of their wives might say sadly "You never even see the children."

"The paper," sighs the duty man in justification.

The paper... For some this word is often synonymous with romance. The imagination paints interesting trips, meetings with famous people... All this is true, especially with a newspaper like PRAVDA. But it is by no means all romance. Instead the main thing is always painstaking work connected with organizing a newspaper, preparing author's manuscripts and letters for print, checking facts, tired duty personnel, even on their days off, plus urgent trips....

Nevertheless, a newspaper is a newspaper. You can never stop loving it. It may demand all your efforts and capabilities, demand them without pause, but it also gives a person a great deal. The readers are familiar with the names of many of our journalists, and write them letters, ask advice, seek answers for troubling questions. And with this authority the journalist is always obligated primarily to the newspaper which has raised him and instilled in him the best qualities of the party publicist. You think about this every time you remember the older generation of PRAVDA people. Many of them are no longer with us: Sergey Borzenko, Yelena Kononenko, Boris Strel'nikov... They never thought of themselves without PRAVDA, without their communications with the readers.

One of PRAVDA's leninist traditions is its firm links with the readers. We think of the first steps of the newspaper: it was published using money collected by the workers themselves, and with their constant support. At plants and factories it was read collectively, passed on from shop to shop. In the first 2 years and 3 months, more than 17,000 pieces written by workers were published on the pages of PRAVDA.

Its circulation was not large--40,000 to 60,000. But the newspaper fulfilled with honor its intention declared in its first edition: "The workers' newspaper PRAVDA should reflect its own name."

Today PRAVDA has a circulation of more than 10 million. Each year the editorial office receives from its main correspondent--the reader--more than 500,000 letters. Each one is a living human document. These letters are filled with concern for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, pride in our great motherland, stories of the Soviet way of life, the mentor, the teacher. They contain thoughts on what has been seen, happiness and sadness, the whole world of people's feelings and attitudes. Every New Year PRAVDA considers it its duty to consult with its readers about what they would like to see in the newspaper. It was the same this year.

Work with readers' letters starts in the letter section. It is the largest in the editorial offices and occupies the fifth floor of the new building.

In an interview for ZHURNALIST, the editor of the letters and mass work section V. Grishin says: "We recently analyzed the mail for 1981. It was discussed at a meeting of the editorial board. Letters were examined in terms of subject matter, the social makeup of their authors, and by geography."

"To which of the PRAVDA staff do readers most often write"?

"The mail contains many responses to PRAVDA statements. This means that they have not passed without trace but have evoked the desire to share thoughts with the

newspaper. We publish the remarks, considering them to be people's opinions on a question raised by the newspaper. Readers write to Yuriy Zhukov, Vera Tkachenko, Viktor Belousov, David Novoplyanskiy, Sergey Bogatko. They have a big mail."

From the letter section we go up to the sixth floor where the sections on party life, socialist competition and propaganda of leading experience, and internal information are located. The party life section is in the lead editorial office. Every day there is a theme on party life in the newspaper. Viktor Kozhemyako heads the section. Several years ago he took over from Sergey Selyuk who was section chief for 17 years until his retirement. Nikolay Kozhanov grew up here; he is now deputy editor of the section; so did Nikolay Lyaporov, the present editor of the section for socialist competition and propaganda of leading experience, and Aleksandr Platoshkin, editor of the agricultural section.

"There was always a creative atmosphere and creative search here," said S. Selyuk. "In this search, everyone grew. We thought a lot and worked a lot to best illuminate in PRAVDA the theme of party life, and came to the conclusion that the main thing is the continuity and constancy of the main lines."

The main lines are also strictly followed in the work of the industrial-economic section. Its editor Vasiliy Parfenov speaks:

"Questions of improving the economic mechanism, intensification, thrifty management, the teaching of thrift--these are the main props of the section since the 26th CPSU Congress. This year we opened the PRAVDA 'Business Club.' Major specialists and scientists who are able to examine closely any given management problem and share their experience in solving it are invited to the meetings."

Readers have evidently focused their attention on the fact that PRAVDA publishes much material on science. This passes through the hands of M. Korolev, A. Pokrovskiy, V. Reut and V. Gubarev.

Our familiarization trip around the editorial offices would be incomplete without a look at the seventh floor. The international sections are here. There are six sections in the editorial office. Deputy chief editor Ye. Grigor'yev coordinates the work of the sections.

"We always have two pages in the newspaper," he tells us, "and three on Mondays. The socialist countries section presents its material for every edition. The information section has its own columns on page five. We also have sections on international problems, the developing countries, and the capitalist countries, and a section on foreign links. Their field of vision includes the Peace Program for the Eighties, new initiatives put forward by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the struggle for peace and disarmament and other questions."

...A regular day in the life of the editorial office. Some have prepared the next edition, others have worked on material for subsequent editions, yet others have been sent on assignments. Some have been sent to the secretariat to share a new idea, others have asked the chief of the machine bureau L. Karpel'tsev to print an article more quickly, others again have convinced the chief of the organizational and mass section V. Sitnikov to send to a correspondent abroad spares for a car. A newspaper is a large and complicated organism; there are many concerns at a newspaper.

After dinner in the editorial board hall journalists from Mongolia appeared. They were interested in a number of matters. Planning the work of the editorial office, how to conduct newspaper campaigns, enhancing the effectiveness of statements. There was a meeting with first deputy chief editor Yu. Sklyarov. Journalists from fraternal newspapers are frequent guests at PRAVDA. In turn, the people from PRAVDA visit foreign friends when their newspapers have festivals and holidays.

On this day, during the evening the committee for best materials met. It discussed which published pieces to recognize as most successful during the past month. Experienced journalists are committee members. From the requests of sections and recommendations made at editorial on-the-spot meetings, the committee selects 10 published pieces. V. Belousov's "From the Home of the Ul'yanovs," "Here I Am More Essential." "The Plan and the Construction Site" and others have deserved a high assessment. In addition, the committee has named the best editorial of the month, the best reportage on the front page, the best commentator's column, the best comment, the best photograph. In a day or two the committee's proposals will be considered by the editorial board. At the end of the quarter, the best materials will be selected from the monthly sets and prizes awarded.

As I left for home I noticed that an announcement on the next on-the-spot meeting of the PRAVDA staff had appeared. Two were set up for the regular criticisms of the newspaper two weeks ahead: representatives of the internal and international sections. The editorial office was told to prepare for the on-the-spot meeting along with a worker from the letter section. The task was to examine the latest mail.

In the buildings along the street from PRAVDA the lights are going out. But the lights still burn in the windows of the editorial offices. A newspaper is a newspaper. One day is over, a new edition published, but tomorrow, and tomorrow again the editorial board, again the next edition.

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9642

CSO: 1800/711

NATIONAL

'SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA' SATIRIZES INAPPROPRIATE PRIZES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 May 82 p 6

[Article by V. Konovalov: "A Ceiling On . . . a Prize"]

[Text] Life itself does not permit the workers of the Rostov-na-Donu "Decorative Crops" sovkhoz to rest on their laurels. The farm collective achieved a high evaluation at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR. For its successes in industrial flower growing and in the introduction of advanced technology, the sovkhoz received a certificate, medals, and, as a prize,-- an UAZ-469B truck.

For a long time, there was no end to the happiness on the farm about the new vehicle. And when, finally, calm returned, they began to think: What were they to do with the truck, how were they to write up its operational expenditures? Nothing was said about this in the award decree. They inquired about this in the awards department of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR. In his reply, the Department Chief E. B. Ushatskiy once again congratulated the collective and explained in clear language: His personal job was to give out the awards, while the rest, as they say, was the farm's business.

An explanation was requested in the Ministry of Agriculture. Soon after, an encouraging reply came: ". . . with regard to the question of the establishment of a ceiling for the maintenance of vehicles received by farms as an incentive (prize), it is necessary to address the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, which has come to an agreement with the Ministry of Finance on lifting the ceiling for these purposes." This is what they did--addressed the ministry. And they received a clear and exhaustive reply: "A ceiling for a truck received as an award has to be allocated to the sovkhoz by the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services....,"--reported the RSFSR Deputy Minister of Finance M. A. Kozhevnikov.

In joyous confusion, and with a foretaste of a happy denouement to their prize ordeals, the sovkhoz workers turned their eyes to their own ministry. But the award ceremony kept being dragged out, tiring the victors. "There is no ceiling left in the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, everything has been distributed"--the RSFSR Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Services I. V. Terekhov said with a helpless gesture. The discouraged owners of the immovable truck property nevertheless did not give up hope for a favorable outcome to the matter. What replies, advice, and recommendations they got during this time! "There was

sympathy for the collective's concerns in the main administration. "Sell that truck,"--the Deputy Chief of the Main Administration for Park and Garden Construction of the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services V.K. Maksimov advised.--"There will be less headache."

--Sell a prize?--The sovkhos workers did not understand.--How do you do that?

--Very simply. Through a pawnshop. . . .

Maybe this is what the award-tormented flower growers would have done in the end, but at this point the trials and tribulations of the award winners became known in the Rostovskaya Oblast Specialized Trust for Park and Garden Construction and Flower Growing. The Manager of the trust U. K. Ebishev solved the intricate problem simply. He issued an order that the "UAZ-469B truck be placed on the balance of the city administration for park and garden construction and flower growing without compensation, and entered in its register on the basis of the ceiling in the administration"; and he threatened the indignant sovkhos workers with a reprimand for disobedience. This is how simply justice was found for the prize.

2959

CSO: 1800/584

NATIONAL

SAD FATE OF WHISTLE-BLOWERS LAMENTED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by V. Kostyukovskiy: "The Thirteenth Refusal"]

[Text] --I am tired. It is enough.

Yekaterina Alekseyevna is looking somewhere at the floor. I ask cautiously:

--But you were right and you proved it?

Gromova raises her head.

--I proved it,--she says calmly.--And now I cannot get a job.

For almost a month, she was not able to find work in a city where there is a chronic shortage of bookkeepers. Chief bookkeepers, senior bookkeepers, and ordinary ones. In industry, in construction, and in other spheres. There is an especial shortage of bookkeepers with a higher education and with experience--those like herself. In the job placement bureau, there are dozens of requisitions--wanted, wanted. . . .

Last year Gromova wrote a letter to the editors of the oblast newspaper KALININSKAYA PRAVDA. She was working at that time as chief bookkeeper in the Kalinin Construction and Installation Administration of the "Kaliningrazhdanstroy" Trust. After encountering negligence, abuses, and wastefulness there, Gromova attempted at first to report in the trust. The directors of the trust were silent, and then suggested that she resign. But Yekaterina Alekseyevna wanted something else: to bring order into the organization. For this reason, she wrote to the newspaper. The article "Island of Impunity" appeared in KALININSKAYA PRAVDA.

Soon after, Gromova was dismissed for invented reasons. The oblast newspaper interceded on behalf of the letter writer. A new article appeared--"Punishment on the 'Island of Impunity'." The newspaper was supported by the bureau of the Kalininskaya obkom. For reporting distortions and deception, violations of the law, and the persecution of critics, the manager of the trust was expelled from the party and removed from his job. The illegal order dismissing Gromova was annulled. Then the former manager, his deputy, and the trust's chief book-

keeper were put on trial and punished. The former deputy chief of the construction and installation administration was sentenced to deprivation of freedom.

Gromova worked for around another year in the construction and installation administration. The situation there remained difficult, and it was hard for her. And then she resigned. She gave up? I would put it otherwise: She got tired. Not merely that--living under constant tension, a person can become suspicious and nervous against his will. In general, she decided to leave.

She remembers now how one of the directors of the trust, again a former one, promised her:

--I will live through this, but you will not find work in this city.

. . . there were different pretexts on which Gromova was refused work. But you cannot call them diverse. Sometimes she was refused immediately. More often, a firm promise was given, but on the following day some kind of "circumstances" arose. Thirteen organizations which had submitted requisitions to the bureau, and one other which did not submit a requisition, refused to hire her.

Only one of the hirers was candid. He said that he remembered her name from the newspaper. And why, he asked, did she have to do all of that--write to the editors, and wash dirty linen in public? Was that really her business? He taught her: I have experience and seniority, and I would never. And I advise you not to in the future. In conclusion, he explained that he was acquainted with the former manager and, for that reason, could not hire her. How, he said, will I look him in the eye?

This is the kind of "shop" solidarity that you get.

But then there was an exception. The chief of the personnel division and the chief bookkeeper of the "Spetsstroy Mekhanizatsiya" Trust remembered her and were delighted. She was precisely the kind of principled chief bookkeeper that was needed in the mobile mechanized column No 340. The manager of the trust was absent at that time and, for that reason, Gromova was told: "Come tomorrow; the manager will sign the order, and you will go to work right away."

On the following day, the manager, V. Ye. Kosorukov, also remembered her. And for this reason gave a sharp refusal.

What is this: Did Kosorukov also have a "managerial solidarity"? Partly, yes. Quite recently the bureau of the party gorkom announced a strict reprimand against him. And why? For poor leadership of his collective, violations of established financial discipline, and overexpenditures for the maintenance of trust automobiles. The People's Control Committee had stopped his pay to make up for the deficits. For what reason did he need such a restless and principled bookkeeper as Gromova?

In their search for a "comfortable worker" some leaders sometimes find people who are not simply obedient, but also dishonest. Maybe, they deliberately look for people like that?

The Chief of the oblast grass seed station N. A. Kotov explained his refusal to Gromova as follows:

--I had already agreed with a person and was waiting. Now that person is already working here.

And he pretends that he does not know that the past activities of his present chief bookkeeper are carefully being investigated by the investigatory agencies. And Kotov by no means idly waited for him to come to work. He helped him get from the village to the city, went to trouble for him, and set him up with work.

V. A. Sazhin, the chief of the specialized mobile mechanized column No 956 of the "Tsentrsovkhozmontazh" Trust, was also waiting, of course, for "his" candidate. He said the name of the new chief bookkeeper:

--A good specialist, competent.

The "competent" specialist is the former chief bookkeeper of that same "Kaliningrazhdanstroy" Trust. Last year the ministry removed her from her job because she had been convicted of a crime of office. It consisted of the fact that the chief bookkeeper easily agreed to all of the, to put it mildly, unjust deeds of her bosses. Following orders, she engaged in the upward exaggeration of data, illegally wrote off physical assets, and intentionally distorted reporting. Yes, it is more comfortable with this kind of "competent" person than with Gromova. Only Sazhin should think about it: It is more dangerous also!

With the help of the editorial board of the oblast newspaper, the inspectors of the job placement bureau and, especially, its chief Vladimir Dement'yevich Omel'chenko, and, finally, with the help of responsible workers from the obkom, Gromova found work. On the last day before her work seniority might have been interrupted. No, she did not break, did not change in any basic way. I believe that she will not ignore lawlessness, will not close her eyes to abuses. So that the end of our story is by no means dramatic. But can it be called happy?

In the labor law code it is stated: "An unwarranted refusal to hire is prohibited." All of those people who rejected Gromova, although they had a vacant position, acted illegally.

If the matter is approached not formally, but essentially and in a principled way, the communists of the collectives whose leaders rejected Gromova ought to take a good look to see whether this is the only instance. And think about why an honest and principled person proved to be "uncomfortable."

NATIONAL

WORK PRESCRIBED AS TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 82 p 4

[Article by N. Karnovich: "Work Cures"]

[Text] Dear editors! Much is being written and said today about drunkenness and alcoholism. But, no matter how great the role of anti-alcoholic propaganda, it alone is unable to solve the problem. What new forms of struggle against this vice have appeared recently?

A. Nadeyenskiy
Moscow Oblast

When in the spring of 1969 Oleg Vasil'yevich Dobrikov, the chief of the narcology division in one of the psychiatric hospitals outside of Moscow, appeared in the office of the director of the Mytiskhinskiy Machine Building Plant and suggested detaching 100 of his patients for work at the plant, the director said in despair: "What do I need another 100 drunks for? I have enough of my own. . . ." But a few minutes later the conversation took on a businesslike turn and lasted for a long time.

What was the conversation in the office about? The existing methods of treating alcoholics in narcology divisions where they lie on beds, get medicine, go through all kinds of procedures, and are confirmed in their opinion of the gravity of their sickness are not, alas, always effective. The state pays for their sick leave, spends money on their treatment, but frequently after having spent a month or two in a hospital, the drunkards get themselves "free" and . . . begin everything all over again. The essence of Doctor Dobrikov's suggestions amounted to the following: The plant had to reduce the number of drinkers, and the doctors had to increase the stability of their treatment results--so let us unite our efforts.

Dobrikov suggested that the plant give the hospital the kindergarten quarters which had only just become free (the kindergarten had moved to a new building) and open a narcology section in them. The plant would obtain the possibility of hospitalizing everyone needing treatment without waiting on line. The chief distinction of the new section would be that the patients, while undergoing a course of treatment there, would at the same time work in the plant shops.

This kind of situation, Dobrikov believed, would make it possible to carry out the social and labor readaptation of alcoholics much more energetically.

And one other thing: The plant, like any enterprise with a shortage of cadres, would receive an additional contingent of workers. In brief, the doctors needed the collective as a social medical factor. And the clinic would not be a burden for the plant: It would pay for itself.

It cannot be said that the enterprise accepted the contact with the hospital without any doubts. There were more than enough doubts. But a fact is a fact: In 1969 the Mytishchinskiy Machine Building Plant entered into an alliance with the doctors and opened a treatment section.

--It is always difficult for any new thing to make a way for itself,--I was told during a meeting with the director of the machine building plant Vladimir Nikolayevich Donskov.--At first it seemed: How can we let people who are in treatment into the plant shops? We thought that they would corrupt discipline for us, breed production injuries, and increase defective output! But very soon we understood that our fears were groundless. The treatment section made it possible for us to substantially improve all of our anti-alcoholic work: A clear continuity came into being between the plant committee for the struggle against drunkenness, the narcology office at the plant, and clinic treatment.

In the past, we had spent a long time exhorting alcohol abusers, propagandizing them, and attempting to cure them on an out-patient basis. And frequently without the necessary effect. Now, when we discover sick people, we have no trouble sending them for treatment. When they are in the clinic, they do not leave production, undergo active treatment for 3 or 4 months, continue to work. Then they come under the observation of the plant narcology studio, where they are given support treatment.

It has to be said that when these people are working the same demands are made upon them as on ordinary workers. As a result, we note a constant rise in their labor productivity. This is explained not only by the improvement of their physical and psychic state, but indicates at the same time their labor readaptation, their desire to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the collective. Here we again became convinced of the fact that the moral power of a healthy workers' collective is a great force.

Valentin Anatol'yevich Izotov, the machine building plant's deputy director for personnel, is speaking:

--The plant's direct connection with the hospital and the continuity in treatment has made it possible to raise all of our preventive anti-alcoholic work to a qualitatively new level. We have become convinced that this clinic is economically advantageous for the plant: The expenditures for the treatment section produce a very beneficial yield. In addition, personnel problems are made easier to solve.

The collective's practice, and its interest in solving the very difficult problems of narcology treatment and anti-alcoholic education about which we have spoken is worthy of approval and wider dissemination.

NATIONAL

BRIEF

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WORKERS' LETTERS--Gorkiy--A scientific-practical conference organized by the CPSU obkom has taken place in Gorkiy. Leaders of party, soviet and trade union organizations and workers from administrative organs and the editorial offices of newspapers and radio and television engaged in a major and interesting discussion and exchange of experience on the subject "Leninist principle in work with workers' letters and their development in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress." Those participating in the conference and delivering speeches included first secretary of the CPSU Gorkiy obkom Yu.N. Khristoradnov and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letter Department, V.I. Kolesnikov. [By A. Smetanin] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 2] 9642

UNION OF JOURNALISTS MEETING--TASS--An expanded meeting of the USSR Union of Journalists Board Secretariat took place 9 June. Chairmen of the boards of republic unions of journalists, board members and the aktiv participated. The tasks for the Union of Journalists stemming from the report of comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other materials from the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum were discussed. Chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists, PRAVDA chief editor V.G. Afanas'yev presented a report to the meeting. The secretariat approved a plan of measures for the union for propaganda and implementation of the plenum decisions. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 2] 9642

CSO: 1800/713

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED FOR BEET SHORTFALLS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Information Item from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia:
"In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia has examined the question of "The Lack of Discipline of the First Secretary of the Oknitskiy Raykom of the Party S. F. Fandofan and the Chairman of the Rayon Council of Kolkhozes V. A. Grigorets."

In the decree, it is noted that, as a result of unsatisfactory organizational and mass political work and of the absence of effective control and the necessary exactingness with regard to cadres, a substantial decrease in the production and procurement of sugar beets occurred in Oknitskiy Rayon. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the state failed to be given more than 274,000 tons of output.

Not having drawn the necessary conclusions from the demands of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia regarding a fundamental improvement in the growing of sugar beet, an increase in its production, and strict compliance with planning and state discipline, the party raykom and the rayon Council of Sovkhozes did not take radical, concrete measures to increase its production during the current five-year plan. In 1981, instead of the planned 5,900 hectares, 4,400 were planted and 168 quintals of tubers per hectare were obtained, instead of the planned 404. The state was sold only 30 percent of the planned output, or failed to receive 154,000 tons of raw materials, which resulted in its not receiving 18,000 tons of sugar.

The raykom does not educate its cadres in a spirit of the strict execution of the demands of directive agencies, does not cultivate an attitude toward the plan as toward the law in them, and does not delve deeply into the processes of the planning of production.

Showing a lack of discipline in the preparations for and the sowing of this valuable industrial crop in 1982, the bureau of the raykom, and the First Secretary S. F. Fandofan personally, did not direct farm cadres toward the fulfillment of the 16 February 1982 decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Moldavia and of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR "On Additional

Measures to Prepare for and Perform the Spring Field Work in 1982," and, in effect, took the path of ignoring it.

Having taken an irresponsible attitude toward the execution of the party's and government's decisions and of the demands of the republic's Council of Kolkhozes, the rayon Council of Kolkhozes did not ensure the punctual realization of the full complex of operations in sugar beet growing on the farms, and performed the sowing with large schedule violations. In the rayon, 2,400 hectares of this crop failed to be sown, or more than one-third of the planned area. There were especially large disruptions on the following kolkhozes: "The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia" which planted only 200 out of 460 planned hectares, the "Patriya"--420 and 245, respectively, and the imeni Chapayev--510 and 300 hectares. Not a single farm in the rayon provided for the fulfillment of the plan for the sowing of this valuable industrial crop. The party raykom did not give these facts a principled party evaluation.

For a lack of discipline and a lack of control in the organization of the fulfillment of the decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR "On Additional Measures to Prepare for and Carry Out the Spring Field Work in 1982," for the poor education of cadres in the spirit of a strict compliance with planning and state discipline, and for the failure to take measures to strengthen and develop sugar beet growing in the rayon, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia has announced a strict reprimand for the First Secretary of the Oknitskiy raykom S. F. Fandofan.

For an irresponsible attitude toward the execution of the decisions of party and government agencies, for a lack of discipline, and for the disruption of the sowing of sugar beet, a strict reprimand with its entry in his record card has been announced for the member of the CPSU V. A. Grigorets, the chairman of the rayon Council of Kolkhozes.

The party raykom and the primary party organizations have been ordered to examine in every concrete case the reasons for poor preparations for the sowing and for disruptions of its performance, to strictly condemn the faulty practice of curtailing the production of sugar beet in the rayon, to increase accountability for the execution of party and government decisions, and to take immediate measures to eliminate the lagging which has been permitted, for the effective use of material and labor resources, for ensuring the punctual and high quality performance of the entire technological cycle of operations in the branch, and for the absolute fulfillment of the state plan for the procurement of sugar beet this year.

The party raykom and the rayon Council of Kolkhozes are bound to report to the CC of the Communist Party of Moldavia by 1 November 1982 on the work they have done to fulfill the sugar beet procurement plan.

The Council of Kolkhozes Moldavian SSR, the Ministries of Agriculture, of the Food Industry, and of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise Moldavian SSR, the "Moldvinprom," "Moldtabakprom," and "Moldefirmasloprom" agro-industrial associations, and the party raykoms and rayispolkoms have to strengthen control over the punctual and high quality performance of the sowing and planting of all crops, ensure the absolute fulfillment of the decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR "On Additional Measures to Prepare for and Perform the Spring Field Work in 1982," and strictly suppress instances of violations of planning and state discipline.

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REGIONAL

NEED FOR MORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by A. Narushyavichene, deputy chief of the City Labor Placement Bureau of the city of Vilnius: "Job Offerings From the Labor Placement Bureau"]

[Text] "Please assign workers, select workers, help us"--it is with approximately such requests that many enterprise and institution directors of the city of Vilnius address the city's labor placement bureau. Its workers--incidentally, each of them works on specific branches of the economy--study the applications attentively, and immediately give work assignment certificates to those who come to the bureau for help. In addition, this is done after a quite confidential conversation with the clients, during which the bureau workers try to interest them in their future work. Last year alone, we gave work assignment certificates to almost 8,500 people, and of this number 7,000 were placed in jobs on our recommendation.

Many of them come to thank us for having helped them to solve such an important problem so quickly. All of us were very happy to hear warm words from, for example, I. Sinkevich and A. Vatsyukyavichyus who recently found jobs with our assignment certificates.

Life has shown that such services help people to find a suitable job at enterprises and construction sites more rapidly and with less trouble. Sociological research has established that, on the average, one month is needed for a worker to move from one job to another on his own. One can imagine what irreplacable losses of time result from an unmanaged process of the redistribution of labor resources.

Unfortunately, not all of the city's organizations understand the role and significance of the concentration of job placement within a bureau like ours. Only one-third of them has concluded agreements with us. Trade organizations, and also municipal housing and domestic service organizations enter into business contacts with us with especial reluctance. Not knowing what kind of vacant jobs there are at these enterprises, we, of course, are unable to help people who come to us with requests to be sent to the above-enumerated organizations.

I would also like to touch upon certain problems which, in my view, have become a brake upon the further development of our service. The economic effectiveness of city job placement bureaus is conspicuous; they prove their usefulness in deeds. It would seem that there is every prerequisite for strengthening their material and technical base and for improving their working conditions. But our bureau cannot boast of good working conditions. The rooms in which the inspectors work are crowded, and it is inconvenient to receive a large number of clients in them. Moreover, our very location has been poorly selected. We are so, you might say, "camouflaged" in the midst of residential buildings that you cannot find our "firm" right away. Meanwhile, this is not the first year that discussions have been going on about a presumed housewarming, but the gorispolkom continues to leave this question undecided.

Of course, if one were to limit oneself solely to a count of vacancies and an analysis of the statements of job applicants, then, perhaps, this kind of base would be sufficient. But it seems to us that the bureau's functions should be substantially broader. I am talking, above all, about having all of the questions of job placement concentrated in the hands of our organization. It will not be superfluous to recall that a number of cities in the country, including in our republic, have already gone over to job placement only through bureaus. I believe that all of the sources of new cadres should be concentrated under its management, including the vocational and technical educational system and the specialized and higher educational institutions (we mean people who have, for various reasons, not received a concrete assignment upon graduation from an educational institution). Finally, the bureaus, jointly with the schools, can conduct a large amount of vocational orientation work with pupils.

Quite valuable sociological information comes into our hands whose study and subsequent use could bring great benefits. An analysis of it provides rich food for thought. Thus, among the primary reasons for resignations, it turned out that there was one which was somewhat surprising: poor relations with the administration. Obviously, not all directors are able to get on with people.

In a word, much still has to be done to strengthen the base and improve the work of this service. But one thing is already clear: In the near future, it will become a reliable lever for the management and more effective use of labor resources.

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REGIONAL

PRIVATE HOUSE CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS IN LITHUANIA

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by V. Tumanov: "One's Own House. But Made of What?"]

[Text] --With us it is very simple to build a home--said the chairman of the kolkhoz in which a whole street of new homes had appeared.--There is a selection of houses: If you want, you can have one from the Alitus House Construction Combine (the Inter-Kolkhoz Construction Association), or, if you want, you can have one from the Vevis Rural Construction Combine (the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction).

. . . our conversation was interrupted by a visitor. He had come in for permission to build a house to a plan he had selected (Gosstroy of Lithuania has approved more than 50 of them for rural inhabitants). Seeing the kolkhoz worker to the door after the conversation had ended, the chairman explained:

. . .Stroybank will give him a loan, and we shall pay for a substantial part of the builder's costs. In line with this, we have been given the right to buy any materials from local enterprises--up to and including ferroconcrete.

Every year, from 5,000 to 7,000 individual homes are built in the republic's villages. In the department for planning and building in rural populated points of Gosstroy of Lithuania, it was confidently stated to me that in 1982 individual homes with a total area of 400,000 square meters would be built.

As for individual city builders, I was also told quite clearly in the housing construction and municipal services department of the republic Gosplan that the construction plan was stable--130,000 square meters. But "there is no special assignment for the five-year plan, since we are not able to back it up with material supplies," and, therefore, it is very difficult, they say, to build a house.

And so: In the village it is easy, but in the city it is difficult. According to official data, on account of a shortage of construction materials, there are now 14,000 individual homes in Lithuania which are classified as "incomplete." This is with those families which are releasing the state from concerning itself with the construction of 14,000 apartments. In the ispolkoms of the city soviets, there are more than 2,000 applications lined up containing requests for permission to build a house.

Interesting information to think about. Especially if you look at it from the point of view of the well-known decree "On the Development of Individual Housing Construction." It is absolutely clearly stated in it that the ministries and departments and the ispolkoms of the local soviets are bound to ensure an expansion of the construction of individual residential homes. The economic and social development plans are supposed to provide for the increased production and sale to the population of construction and finishing materials and of plumbing equipment.

In Shyaulyay, I became acquainted with a beginning builder. He had received permission last year.

It is not difficult to choose a standard plan. The surveying was done, as it was supposed to be done, by specialists from a production group of the city architectural and construction administration. But here is the hitch: My acquaintance does not fall under any of the privileged categories--war or labor veteran, personal pensioner, and so forth,--and, therefore, his turn for purchasing construction materials is one of the last.

--I have to get it somewhere,--he says thoughtfully, putting a definite meaning into that phrase. The term "get" usually is in conflict both with the criminal code and with the norms of socialist morality. What is it that sometimes pushes people who, in the past, were not involved in anything blameworthy into seeking roundabout ways?

The situation is made sufficiently clear by the general picture: Of 180 applications, the gorispolkom found it possible this year to satisfy only 50. This is 20-30 less than in past years, since the ceiling on bricks and certain other materials for individual construction has been decreased. Now the 50 lucky ones have to realize the permission they have received.

I asked in the store through which the population is sold construction materials how many bricks had been purchased last year. Only 600,000 pieces. Moreover, basically to meet the requisitions of gardening collectives. In January of this year--19,000 pieces. According to the present Construction Norms in Lithuania--130 square meters of use space,--this is only enough for half a house. And so people "get" what they need where and however possible.

It is just as difficult to buy construction materials in Panevezhis, Kedaynyay, and Alitus. The same difficulties are developing in Kaunas and Klaypeda, where individual construction was also recently permitted. What, then, are individual builders offered by the "Littara" Production Association, which has been made responsible for dealing in construction materials?

--We are meeting the needs only at the level of 15-20 percent,--says N. Lomakin, the chief of "Littara."--We only receive 10,000 tons of cement. For this year, 1,000 was added, but 10 times more is needed. However, who has studied the demand? We sell packaged cement right away, but we ship the loose stuff to plants and get foundation blocks and roofing panels in exchange. But this

kind of exchange is now being made more difficult, since the market allocation of metal has been cut in half for the five-year period.

Things are no better with timber. We receive 8,000 cubic meters of sawn materials from Kareliya and Arkhangel'skaya Oblast. These are basically cut pieces of boards from which scarcely one-sixth makes up conditioned material. There is enough slate, but there is not enough soft roofing--rubberoid, tar paper, asphalt. There are no non-ore materials at all.

--Just look,--Lomakin continues,--in Vilnius where individual construction has been prohibited dachas which are no smaller or less comfortable than fine private residences are growing like mushrooms right up to the city border. Take the neighborhoods of Pavil'nis, the Nemenchinskiy Highway, and others. I assure you that many of the dacha owners did not cross the thresholds of "Littara" and its construction administrations.

Where do the materials come from?

--With the permission of the Ministry of Construction and the gorispolkom-- says A. Abramavichynus, the director of the Vilnius House Construction Combine,--we sell construction materials and components to certain builders. We give them equipment during non-working hours on the condition, of course, that the builder pays for the work of the mechanization specialist, the driver, the crane operator, and the gasoline coupons.

--But if the crane operator does not want to work during non-working hours?

--Then I do not know,--the director replied.

If he does not know, then, of course, he can guess: The builder is compelled to agree to any price which the equipment operator can force out of him.

It has to be admitted that cranes work at dacha sites, and that during working hours, having turned off the roads which lead to state construction sites, trucks arrive there containing materials. The people's control committees have as many examples of this as you wish.

Let us imagine the patient builder who has honestly awaited his turn to buy bricks and other materials. Who will do the building? Perhaps the republic trust for the construction of residential houses and apartment repairs of the Ministry of Domestic Services?

--Yes, we do take orders for the construction of cooperative garages, for apartment repairs, and for the construction of garden and residential buildings--says the manager S. Kupchunas.--But . . .

So as to be brief, I myself will explain. It is difficult to put in an order here. The trust's equipment pool consists of 2 excavators and 7 truck cranes.

This is for Vilnius, Kaunas, and for the 14 rayons in which cost accounting sectors have been created. In a year, they build up to two dozen foundations made of blocks of their own manufacture. In 1981, the Vilnius Repair and Construction Administration concluded 100 contracts for the construction of dachas. And it built two-thirds of them, and, moreover, with the help of "freelancers" whom the clients were compelled to hire in order to speed things up.

The "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" set a task--to increase the possibilities for the individual construction of residential homes, especially in small cities, urban type settlements, and in rural areas. But, as we see, to this moment this task has not found a constructive resolution.

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REGIONAL

NEW ROLE SEEN FOR VILLAGE MEETINGS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 May 82 p 2

[Unattributed article from Vulkaneshty: "Proposals of the Village Meeting"]

[Text] The workers of Vulkaneshty Rayon call the traveling brigades of medics, salespersons and service personnel the "good mood service." Recently they have been frequent guests among the equipment operators, vineyard tenders and other areas where the fate of the future harvest is determined.

It was decided to organize such brigades during the village meetings ["skhod"] of the citizens. The deputies prepared carefully for the holding of these meetings. They studied the state of affairs on the farms and spoke in their own districts with the voters. At that time many critical comments and proposals were made concerning an improvement in the medical, trade and consumer services for the public. The executive committee of the rayon soviet took them under control and drew up a plan of measures to carry these out. The organizing of the traveling brigades during the period of intense farm work was one of the points in this plan.

The result of the adopted measures included increased labor activeness by the workers. At present, the rayon completed the pruning of the vineyards ahead of time and is now successfully carrying out the dry binding of the vine. All the areas assigned for the early spring and feed crops were planted precisely within the designated hours.

The citizen meetings have become an effective form for their participation in controlling all affairs in the countryside. The comrades' courts and the volunteer points for the maintaining of law and order report on their work at them. In carrying out the comments and proposals made at the meetings, the local soviets have improved the activities of the rural cultural institutions and sports organizations. Recently in the rayon culture and sports days were successfully carried out between the completing farms and over 3,000 kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers participated in them.

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END